SYRUP FIGS.

Never Imitated in Quality.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid lava-It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling quality and substance, and its acting on the kidners, liver and bowels, without weakening or ir-

ritating them, make it the ideal laxative. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal Main Winter Station Settled on Alger qualities of the remedy are obtained from sonns and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. enly. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

California Fig Syrup Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

LOUISVILLE, KY. For sale by all Druggists.-Price, 50c, per bottle, fe20-tu,th&s.54,ff



Mme. Yale's HAIR TONIC.

t affords me great pleasure to call the attention the public to Mme. Yale's Excelster Hair Tonic, hich is the first and only remedy known to chem-ry which positively turns gray hair back to its thout dve. It has gone on record that Mme. M. Yale-wonderful woman chemist-has made this on at valuable of all chemical discoveries. made this of at valuable of all chemical discoveries. Mme. Yale personally indorses its action, and gives the public her solemn guaranty that it has been tested in every conclusible way and has proved itself to be the ONLY Hair Specific. It STOPS HAIR: ALLING immediately and creates a luxuriant growth. Contains no injurious ingredient. Physicians and chemists invited to analyze it. It is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary, it makes the hair soft, youthful, though and keeps it in curl. For gentlewen and ladies with hair a little gray, streaked gray, entirely gray and with bald heads it is especially recommended.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY MADAME M. YALE.

189 Michigan Boulevard Chicago.

SPECIAL PRICE on Madame Yale's 70°.

S. KANN, SONS & CO.

ASTHMA CURE

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases. Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings in-There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else falls.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and formenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

We want to send to every sufferer a trial treat.

As soon as we reached the log regions we We want to send to every sufferer a trial treatment of Asthmalene, similar to the one that cured Mr. Wells. We'll send it by mail, POSTPAID, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, to any sufferer who will write for it, even on a postal. Never mird, though you are despairing, however had your case, Asthmalene will relieve and cure.



READ THE FOLLOWING:

REV DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DES. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO. Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its com-position alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful, After having it carefully analyzed we can state Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER. Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DRS. FAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th st., TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130 New York city. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. cc17-th,s,t,75t,112



CAMP ZIEGLER, THE FIRST ARCTIC STATION.

ARCTIC CAMP

Island.

ICE PREVENTS FARTHER NORTHING

Hunting Grounds Abound in Polar Bear and Walrus.

Written for The Evening Star by Evelyn B. Bald-win, Commander Baldwin Ziegler Polar Expedi-tion. CAMP ZIEGLER, Franz Josef Land,

August 23, 1901. At 80 degrees 24 minutes north latitude and 55 degrees 52 minutes east longitude we have established the first base of operations in our advance toward the north pole. We decided to locate on a level beach off been my good fortune to discover. We chose the place only after giving up every other desirable locality as unsuitable after comparing it with this first place of landing. As it is, we are so situated as to be thoroughly protected from winds, storms, snow and ice, and at the same time we are succeeded in getting through the channel which lies between Alger and McClintock islands, being, so far as I am aware, the first party to get through the ice here. At the farther end, however, we found the ice so rotten and untrustworthy that we could not walk upon it, and so thick and heavy that it would be unwise to attempt to force a passage through it with the America. We were therefore under the necessity of retracing our course along the south coast of Alger Island and up the western channel until we were stopped by the ice. The exposed position of this western slope was backing have made possible our expedition. returned to the southwestern part of the island and contented ourselves as best we might with attaining successfully this lat-itude. But for our dogs it might have been feasible to have manuscrades. America until the close of the season in the hope of finding an open passage to some more northern point, though the result of such a venture would have been decidedly problematical. Under the circumstances. however, the safest course to pursue was to establish our first station here, first getting our dogs and equipment late com-fortable shape. Then we would be free to look about for a means of getting arther north in the America, and, if successful, establish a second station. To this second station the dogs and equipment could be moved over the ice after it had hardened, and both stations could be maintained by

our expedition as our needs might require. Bright Hope Gleanis.

At no time since our party was assembled, or, indeed, since our plans were completed, has my hope been brighter than it is at present. We are all united in the determination to plant the American mag at the north pole, and with this thought in mind, as it has been so constantly for many months, we have every reason to be hopeful. We have successfully accomplished the establishment of our first base above the 80th parallel of latitude; the Frithjot and the America, after being separated a month, have met up in the polar ice with-out mishap; we have more supplies than we shall need, 320 dogs and a party of 42 men of marked ability, sterling character and abunuant energy. Every man of us is in good physical condition. Six of the dogs died on the voyage up, but their sick-ness and death were due to the excitement of getting them aboard in Russia and to the terrible heat which prevailed until we were far out at sea on our way to Franz

Our northward voyage was accomplished without difficulty and almost without incident until we struck the ice. A few of the men were seasick and more than one-fourth of the dogs were indisposed part of the time. It was necessary for the Siberians who had charge of the dogs to watch the

As soon as we reached the ice regions we proceeded slower, watching carefully for the most open seas, and frequently stopping when fogs settled about us. We found it necessary to shift our cargo about in the hold considerably in order that the bow of the vessel might be higher in the water, en-abling her to make her way easier through the ice. Whenever we sighted bear or walruses, unless there was danger of the ice closing in on us, we stopped the ship and went on an impromptu hunt. I had the good luck to bring down several bears with my gun and also to harpoon a number of walruses. Boatswain Jacobsen had not skinned a bear for fourteen years, and our good luck in the hunt always gave him parruses, unless there was danger of the ice good luck in the hunt always gave him particular pleasure, because he had in pros-pect a long-deferred enjoyment. Every bit of our arctic game is saved. The choice pieces of bear meat go into our own larder and the rest is put away for the dogs. The and the rest is put away for the dogs. The arctic sailor thinks there is no better tonic than bear's gall mixed with a little cognac, and, of course, the skins will give to our winter quarters almost all the comforts of

We caught the first sight of land on the 14th of August, and not long after the shout of our lookout, "Land ahead!" rang out to eager ears, the rough, bare rockland of Cape Flora loomed up before us. It was a glad sight to our men. We had been almost three weeks out of sight of land and had seen no men outside of those in our own party, save for a fishing vessel which we met before we struck the ice. Aside from the fact, however, that we were coming to land we felt particularly a large state. Aside from the fact, however, that we were coming to land, we felt particularly pleased because the bit of land ahead of us was already famous in the history of arctic exploration. Here it was that Jackson built his winter encampment, four houses of which are still standing. Leigh Smith and his comrades spent a winter here in a mere dugout. Nansen and Johansen ended their adventures here, after reaching the form

Close by the captain had erected a granite shaft, which had been presented to him by he Duke of the Abruzzi as a memorial to he unfortunate men of his party. Posted ken was another notice, which had been almost entirely obliterated by recent rains. With considerable difficulty I made out: "Frithjof * * August 8, 1901 * * Bell Island * * Champ."

Bell Island * * Champ."

A Cheering Message.

Here was just the information we wanted, though there was not much of it. A furher search discovered letters from the Frithjof party in a bottle which had been gust 11 and again on the 13th, and then had proceeded to Etheridge Island. It took us two days to catch up with the supply ship, and when we came upon her she was lying quietly in the shelter of McClintock Island. Cheer after cheer went up from both ships when we were close enough together to exchange greetings. Both parties felt that the first great strain was over. There had been a possibility, of course, that the meeting could not be effected, though we had felt some around of our though we had felt sure enough of our

plans to take the chances.

With our two ships we determined to make our way at once to Markham sound, in order, if possible, to establish our first station at Cape Trieste. As I have already explained, however, circumstances led us to the southwest coast of Alger Island, and a boats in small lots chained together. As danger of capsizing, and several of the ani-mals fell overboard, causing no little excitement and trouble before we could get them inboard again. Before all of the dogs were ashore the tide started to run out, and three of our small boats containing several men and nearly 100 dogs were car-ried rapidly out away from the ships and within easy reach of the best hunting lo-calities in the islands. It was clear to us quickly lifted her anchor and soon overbefore stopping at Alger Island that it was look the drifting boats, but not before the impossible to get a farther northing. We occupants were beginning to fear as to the result. It did not take long to get our camp into business-like shape. The dogs were fastened along a drift of snow in order that they might quench their thirst while we made ready their quarters. Our portable houses were put up in a few minutes, and about these, as well as in nearby buildings, were piled our provisions.

In Ziegler's Honor. We have named our first home Camp Ziegler, in honor of Mr. William Ziegler, whose generous support and substantial enough to condemn a location here, so we In addition to the very heavy cargoes of deemed it necessary to put the members of the party on rations in anything, though the stewards have restricted the use of of the more necessary articles. . Of the forty-two members less than one-half use tobacco, and most of these indulge very avoiding the consumption of the necessary oxygen in the air. Amusements of all knds | fective. we shall have during the winter months, and every day, unless it is impossible to get outside, our scientific work will be carried on. Already we have accomplished

much in this line.

The part which the Frithjof had to take in our expedition will have been completed before this account of our experiences is published. She leaves us today, bearing with her our farewell messages to civiliza-tion. For we shall be entirely cut off from the world when she sails. We have adopted for our motto, "We will stand by the flag," and we hope to stand by it planted on the northern extremity of our planet.

ART NOTES.

During the first two weeks of November Mrs. Barney will hold an exhibition of her Gallery. The collection will consist chiefly of work done during her sojourn abroad, and the exhibition, which is the opening one of the season, promises to be of very great interest to all.

The Washington School of Design has reopened with a most auspicious outlook in rolled has more than doubled and work is all manner of designs for wall papers, silks, oilcloths, cotton prints and other commercial products are being deftly put together. The beginners are wrestling with the mysteries of Greek ornament and flat tints, while the more advanced pupils are working directly from the natural forms-flowers, leaves, etc. All the designs have a thoroughly practical as well as artistic side, however, and are in every case possible of adaptation (a very necessary con-sideration in all branches of applied art), Miss Rynex herself has just finished designing a set of inlaid linoleums. During the summer she made several little out-ofdoor sketches in water colors, which are so simple in composition and gentle in tone that they will surely find many admirers.

Mrs. E. F. Andrews has resumed her drawing class at the Phoebe Hearst Ken-dergarten Training School and will con-thoroughly cleaned he was told to get out dergarten Training School, and will continue it throughout the coming year. The course of instruction that Mrs. Andrews gives there is altogether original and unique, and has been proved by the admira- From the London Chronicle. ble work already accomplished by her pupils more than successful. The class is composed of young student kindergartners, make of them artists, but to enable them to illustrate on the board simple subjects with the fewest possible lines, accuracy and ease; to reduce the difficulties of "picture making" to the minimum so that it may be within the possible grasp of all the intelligent, instead of only the talented. Not a royal road to greatness or even a short cut to the traditional ladder of fame, but a most excellent and helpful adaptation of established rules to a special

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Smith have reopened their studio on Kenesaw avenue after having spent most of the summer in the mountains of Pennsylvania. They have brought back with them quite a number of commissions for portraits, upon which they are at present engaged, as well as a portfolio of dugout. Nansen and Johansen ended their adventures here, after reaching the farthest north, and the Italian expedition under the Duke of the Abruzzi left some whale-boats behind it at this spot. Early the following morning we made a landing and began a search for news of the Frithjor, which had left us nearly a month before. The first notice we found was one that had been posted by Captain Stokken of the Capella, who had been there just a minim before us after an unsuccessful search for the three lost members of the Italian expedition, one of whom was his own son.

Interesting landscape sketches. These are exclusively Mr. Smith's work. They are all done in water colors and picture the country in the neighborhood of the old town of Hickory—its shady groves, daisy fields and surrounding mountains—with charming fidelity. One of a giant round-topped elm looming out of a dense morning mist is specially attractive. Most of the others are full of sunshine and clear circombining slightly impressionistic coloring with carefully studied detail. In the way of more serious work, Mr. Smith has on his interesting landscape sketches. These are

and peculiar need.

easel a canvas portraying early evening, upon which he has been painting for some time past. A few oddly shaped trees are in it against the faintly rosy sky, next to the message from Captain Stok- dark, yet almost fading into it with the

Mr. U. S. J. Dunbar has accomplished an amazing amount of work in the last few months and is looking forward to a very busy winter. He has modeled and cast in bronze a strikingly fine bas-relief portrait of the late Gardiner Hubbard; he has finished and cast in plaster the bust of the fastened to a flagstaff. We learned that the late Dr. Sunderland, upon which he was Frithjof had called at Cape Flora on Au- working at the time of the venerable clergyman's death, and has designed and well-nigh completed a large fountain which is to be erected at one of the nearby pleasure resorts. The fountain is a group, composed of a female seated figure and two little children, a boy and a girl. The baby boy stands on the woman's right knee, pouring the water from a shell held in his outstretched hand to one in the hand of the little girl standing below, to the left. The woman has an arm about each, but is looking up toward the lad, while the drapery falls in soft folds from over her head and about her shoulders and unifies the three-taking on somewhat settle upon Alder Island, and, with as little delay as possible, our supplies and equipment were put ashore. The landing of the dogs was, perhaps, the most difficult task, as they had to be taken into the small ments for a number of seasons, after which better spot for an arctic camp it has not each boat neared the shore the dogs jumped it is hoped to have it put in bronze. Mr. been my good fortune to discover. We about so eagerly that we were in constant Dunbar has done this casting entirely himself, and has found the combining of sculpture and hydraulics no light task. At present he is working upon an ideal composition representing the parting of Winter and Spring. The former is an old bearded man of powerful build, seen in relief against his of powerful build, seen in relief against his great snow mantle, which he is in the act of throwing off as Spring—a youthful female figure laden with sweet early blossoms—wafts him a farewell kiss.

> three magazine cover designs in color. They are all landscapes, semi-conventionalized, with floral borders, peach blossoms. pond lilies and autumn leaves forming respectively the background for the familiar lettering of the magazine's title. The designs are quite unusual, well composed and individual, and their tout ensemble very ar-

Miss Burdette has finished the little head in pastels upon which she has been working, and will shortly place it on exhibition. moderately. On board the America we At present she is designing a poster, using have installed an electric light plant so as her theme a Greek maiden resting upon that lamps and candles need not be used, a marble settee, with the ocean and sky thus lessening the danger of fire, as well as for a background. The whole is in a high key, and is simply handled and very ef-

A plan for a co-operative exhibition gallery has been lately suggested by an erstwhile art student and young business man. The scheme is for a large, well-lighted gallery in which there can be kept a permanent local exhibition. It is put on a purely business basis, and the purpose is to make it a paving investment. Its projectors virtually says in his circular sent to the artists, though not in so many words; You paint the pictures and I will do the rest. Your exhibitions in the past have been failures financially because they have not been properly managed. The plan is good, the gallery is needed, and were it possible to divorce completely art and commercialism it would be well, but it is very doubtpaintings in the Hemicycle of the Corcoran ful whether the best way to obtain the co-operation of the artists is by informing them that they have not known and do not know the best way to conduct their own affairs.

Fire Hose for an Anarchist.

From the Los Angeles Herald. People of Tekoa, Wash., have invented an entirely new method of dealing with anarits new quarters. The number of pupils en- chists. Briefly stated, they expunge from their creed the vulgar system of hanging well under way. In the busy workshop and substitute instead the more cleansing and yet depressing gush of fire hose. According to the latest reports, the new system has proved efficacious and will be used exclusively for all things which express ideas of an anarchistic tendency. The spccial object of Tekoa's indignation is John Buchle, who has been driven from pillar to post ever since he spoke too freely after the assassination of President McKinley. Spokane kicked him out, and then Fairfield gave him another push. When he landed in Tekoa the city marshal was compelled to put him in jail to prevent a mob from using him for a football, the season's practice having just begun. For awhile Buchle was safe, but some enterprising citizen said that it was a shame to let such a contemptible thing exist in the town. Then a crowd marched on the jail, threw open the and dragged the anarchist out. The hose was attached to a hydrant and turned on of town and never appear there again. His exit was undignified

A picturesque way of learning the nationalities of pupils was carried out by the principal of a New York school situated and the purpose of the instruction is not to in the most variously inhabited district of that city. In response to her instructions each child appeared one morning with a little flag of his original nation, and the teacher counted twenty-nine different ones. some of them "battle standards of oriental nomad tribes of which she had never heard." Perhaps this incident will give us a clue as to the reason why that city is so hard to govern. It is said that a woman immigrant settling in this district wished to learn the language of the United States and after careful investigation mastered one of the dialects of Bohemia. She never knew until she moved away, after two years' residence, that she was not a pro-ficient in the language of her newly adopt-

Unmerited Punishment. From the Boston Herald.

She was a little Cambridge girl, and not very well acquainted with school discipline. One day she was discovered whispering, and the teacher sent her to an anteroom to meditate on the enormity of her offense. When she was again permitted to offense. When she was again permitted to join her classmates, the teacher asked, "What were you saying to the girl next to you when I caught you whispering?" The little culprit hung her head for a moment and then replied, "I was only telling her how nice you looked in your new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—but we must—the class in spelling will please stand up."

A STATE IN PAWN

Politicians and Cattle Men Control Nevada.

PROSPECTS RUINED YEARS AGO

Adverse Legislation Has Expired by Limitation.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

CARSON CITY, Nev., October 21, 1901. The question is often asked, "What is the matter with Nevada?" With an area of 71,000,000 acres, 95 per cent of this thirtyseven-year-old state is still owned by the federal government. With much fertile soil, less than 3 per cent of the area is under fence and only about one-haif of 1 per cent is under cultivation. The climate and profitable crops, there are farming lands, stock ranches, mines, railroads and eight large streams with their branches furnish water. Notwithstanding these adily decreased, and during the past twelve months but nineteen homestead filings wer

accredited to Nevada, out of the 68,000 or more recorded in the general land office at Washington from the public land states. It is not difficult at this time to say just what has hindered the development of this western state, for Nevada has reached a turning point in her history. There have been minor difficulties such as competition of California on the west and Colorado, Utah and other states on the east, the earlier disinclination of the Central Pacific railroad to develop intermediate territory, aridity of soil and a decrease in the gen-eral prosperity of the silver-mining interests. The cause of Nevada's trouble, how-ever, lies deeper than this and may be said to have largely originated in the police adopted toward that state by Congress F.

the disposal of public lands.

Every public land state, upon being admitted to the Union, has received from the federal government title to sections 16 and 36 in each township. In every state this has amounted to a magnificent domain, and as provided by the enabling acts of each state, has been leased or sold, as the case might be, and the revenue devoted to the public schools. Nevada was given this same denation when admitted as a state in 1894. In the twenty years following admission little attention was paid to agriculture. The great Comstock mine of Virginia City furnished nearly all the material prosper-ity of the state, and agriculture even in the form of live stock raising was looked upon as a very minor industry.

Source of Her Ills.

In 1880, when in careless or indifferent mood, Congress enacted a law at the instigation of a few far-seeing Nevada cattle men by which the school sections 16 and 36 were taken back into the possession of the United States. In return for this refund of land Congress authorized the state of Nevada to select 2,000,000 acres of federal land in any part of the state desired and as fast as selections have been made title has been given. It is not too much to say that from this piece of legislation has arisen practically all the ills which have afflicted this western commonwealth.

The live stock growers of the Pacific coast were quick to see the advantages to be obtained under this law, and they se-cured the passage of a state law which whose generous support and substantial the probability of the passage of a state law which passage of a state law which made to residents of the passage of a state law which made it possible for one man to obtain control of as much land as he might need and in such localities as he mig the land was sold only after being selected

by those who were to buy.

A cattle man desiring to secure control of a range filed an application with the state government for the purchase of 640 acres of land, this land probably being dismore of the numerous well-watered and

essary that this cattle man should confine his application to 640 acres, however, for the law allowed him to act as agent for others; so all he had to do was to use the names of his family or friends, as the case might be, and file applications for as many 640s as he cared to pay for. The state law \$1.25 an acre. Twenty-five cents an acre deposit is required at the time of purchase the balance is held upon twenty-five years time, with 6 per cent interest, with the privilege of paying up at any time the applicant may see fit. The state land board took no interest in these locations, other than to file application for the land with United States government, charging the acreage to the 2,000,000-acre grant which had been made by Congress.

Reviewing the Workings. This 2,000,000 acres is now exhausted, and the people of Nevada have an opportunity to review the workings of this pecular act. They find that through its instrumentality probably one-third of all the land in the ator Jones. state now under private ownership has passed into the hands of a few cattle men, dozen men own over 1,000,000 acres of land, and this in a state where there are less than 4,000,000 acres which are not still owned by the United States government. So long as this state law prevailed and government land could be secured under the state grant it is evident that no citizen would care to avail himself of the federal land laws, such as the homestead act or the desert act, with their more onerous conditions to be fulfilled before title could ne secured.

That this is so is shown in the records of the land office, for in 1899 there were but three homesteads filed in the entire state of Nevada, only nine proved upon and not a single desert land claim, timber claim or stone claim was filed under the federa to those who had influence and control of sort to federal channels. Hereafter an citizen obtaining land in the state of Ne vada will be compelled to secure it under the federal law, but the trouble is that under the shrewd distribution of the state holdings all of the water, all of the fertile valleys and nearly all of the available range, dependent as it is upon water and meadow, has been secured by those who manipulated the state grant. The agricultural population of Nevada has remained stationary for several years,

owing to this peculiar condition of land ownership. The population of the state is now 43,335, a decrease of 3,426 in the past ten years. There is a large proportion of voters in this population, there being about 11,600. This is due to the fact that the mines and ranches employ an unusually large proportion of single men. The taxable property of the state amounts to \$20,-000,000 and the tax rate is low. Some of the leading men in Nevada have spared no effort to induce immigration and to encourage the development of their state, but they feel almost hopeless, for their work has resulted in practically nothing would give free title to all land which was would give free title to all land which was reclaimed by any one under the provisions of the Carey act, by which Congress al-lowed each of the arid-land states 1,000,000 acres if such land was irrigated. There has been no response to this advertisement, and there will be none, for the land which could have been irrigated under the Carey act or under the desert land act in Nevada has been gathered in by the great non-resident live stock companies of California and other places.

Politics and Corruption. Such an economic condition as is here

represented has resulted in the notoriously corrupt condition of politics, which has made the name of Nevada a byword throughout the United States. The population of the state is so small, so large a pro men and money plays such an important part in the selection of officeholders that men have been elected to Congress time and again who were not considerd by the better element of the Nevada people as representing the state in the slightest de-

ree. Responsible citizens speak bitterly of the two non-resident senators. It is openly charged that the United States senatorships

(Continued.)

Dear Mrs..... (Fill in your name if you don't use GOLD DUST.)

"USE NO SOAP." You'll see that admonition all the way through the "GOLD DUST" directions. Use no soap, for this wonderful cleanser needs no help from anything else -doesn't need the aid of Soap, Soda, Borax, Lye or any of the rest of the old

time cleaners. They were all wellenough once, but "the world do move," and they are all is unsurpassed, the soil produces all desired relegated to the rear now, "GOLD DUST" having the place of honor in thousands vantages population and wealth have stead- of homes. Use no soap

of homes. Use no soap means use less muscle in cleaning, for "GOLD DUST" has done away with the hard work in the house-work.

If you knew how great a labor-saver "GOLD DUST" was—if you knew how great a labor-saver "GOLD DUST" was—if you knew it as some women know it, who have never allowed the package to get empty—you wouldn't wait until tomorrow, or another day, but you would put on your things and go or send, to the preparet work and your table preparet greecest (they take the preparet greecest (they take they take they take they preparet greecest (they take they take t things and go or send, to the nearest grocery (they all have it) right away, today, and invest in a fourpound package.

Perhaps you will. Let us hope so. Yours truly,

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

BOSTON, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS.

P. S.-We make Fairy Soap, too.



on the surface. Nevada, while not gaining tion, is gaining in stability of ner conzen-ship and the character of her wealth. Her people are beginning to realize that if they honostly and fully represented in were honestly and fully represented in Washington they would have enormous advantage over the citizens of other states in the preponderance of their representation. Representative Newlands is a candidate for the senatorship to succeed Senator Jones, whose successor will be elected by the legislature which meets next year. Senator Stewart has recently been re-elected for a new term, but with much greater difficulty than he has ever encountered be-fore. He is no longer popular in the state, and if it was his term of office which expired next year there would be no question as to the success of Representative Newlands in his senatorial campaign.

Senatorial Strength.

Senator Jones is stronger with the Nevada people than Senator Stewart, and this additional strength casts some doubt upon the possible outcome of the senatorial contest. Representative Newlands is in fact a resident of Nevada and a large property owner in the state. He has shown great in furthering the interests of the state before Congress, and is looked upon as the probable successor of Senator Stewart if he fails in his campaign against Sen-It is impossible for an outsider to realize

fully how widespread and how deep into passed into the hands of a few cattle men, the affairs of this commonwealth has most of them non-residents. Less than a spread the malevolent influence of this 2,-000,000-acre land grant. It has stopped the operation of the federal land laws, it has given the fertile valleys and meadows and the entire water supply of Nevada into the hands of men who have no desire to utilize it except for the feeding and watering of live stock; it has checked immigration, corrupted politics, decreased the population, and, in fact, to its door may be laid practically all the troubles which have come to Nevada since the decline of her great silver mining camp. In this it constitutes an answer to the question, "What is the matter with Nevada?" This may well be used pen elsewhere if Congress should cede the federal lands to the various states. The cause has ceased to exist by reason of exhausting the land grant, but the effects still remain, and it will take Nevada a generation or two to get well started in the right direction.

At present the United States land office at Carson City has jurisdiction over more territory and does less business than any other land office in the country. It was put out of business by the state. The state has administered its land trust so as to seriously retard progress, and the state of-ficials brag of a \$150,000 annual school fund as a compensating result. The federal government will now resume its jurisdiction over all public land available for settlement, but will be compelled to create a new water supply by storage systems to take the place of that corraled by the users of the state grant before the public lands can be homesteaded by the people as is intended.

J. D. WHELPLEY.

Men Who Wear Jewels. From the New York Tribune.

One jeweler is quoted as saying, "Quite a large number of men now wear a curb bracelet as a token of betrothal." Another

one says, "Men nowadays pay far more for scarfpins, etc., for ordinary wear than was ever known before. Many wear two pairs of links for their shirt cuffs." Another jeweler says, "I have recently analyzed my business accounts and find that for every half dozen finger rings I sold two years ago I have now sold ten or eleven. But what is spent by the male who adorns himself in weird jewelry, which is not seen by any one else, I regard as the most extraordinary exhibition of the vogue. So-called smart men are wearing costly jew-eled buttons on their evening waistcoats, and enormous sums are constantly paid for them.

He-"My idea about those girls of ours is that they should learn how to earn their own living." She-"Oh, Henry! That I should live to

hear you say such a thing! Why, don't you know that their whole future depends useless they can be made to be-Every day thirteen million kind-hearted

girls sit down to the plano without a thought of the misery they are about to

RAILROADS.

STATION CORNER OF SIXTH AND B STREETS.
7.50, A.M., daily. PITTSBURG EXPRESS.—Parlor and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Pittsburg.
10:59 A.M. daily. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.
10:59 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.—Pollman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.
10:59 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.—Pollman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.
10:59 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.—Pollman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Parly Car to Harrisburg.

30 P.M. daily. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EX-PRESS.—Sleeping Car Washington to St. Louis and Sleeping and Dining Cars Harrisburg to In-dianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville (via Cincinnati) and Chleago, 1.15 P.M. dally, ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.-Pullman

and Chleage.

7.15 P.M. dally. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car Harrisburg to St. Louis.

7.45 P.M. dally. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg and Chicago. Dining Car to Chicago.

7.45 P.M. dally. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars of the Pittsburg and Harrisburg to Cleveland and Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville). Dining Car, 10:40 P.M. daily. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.

7.50 A.M. daily. BUFFALO DAY EXPRESS. With through Parlor Car, Dining Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction.

7.50 A.M. for Kane, Canandaigun, Rochester and Ningara Falis daily except Sunday.

9.50 A.M. for Einira and Renovo daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3:30 P.M.

7.15 P.M. daily. BUFFALO NIGHT EXPRESS, with through Parfert Sleeping Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction.

7.45 P.M. daily for Eric; for Rochester, Buffalo and Ningara Falis daily except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

10:40 P.M. deliy for Eric; for Rochester, Buffalo and Ningara Falis daily except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

10:40 P.M. for Eric, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Ningara Falis daily. Pullman Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester Saturdays only.

4:00 P.M. COUNGRESSIONAL LIMITED. daily for New York, all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baitimore.

tan Limited, 6.55 P.M. daily.

Express for Richmond only, 9:05 A.M. week days, 5:00 P.M. daily.

Accommodation for Quantico, 7:46 A.M. daily and 4:25 P.M. week days.

Ticket offices, corner Fifteenth and G streets, and at the station, Sixth and B streets, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

Telephone call "1441" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,

General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station.

3:00 P.M. DAILY-Cincinnati and St. Louis Special-Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change. Connection for Virginia Hot Springs. Dining Car. Parlor Cars Cincinnati to Chicago.

11:10 P.M. DAILY-F. F. V. Limited-Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Compartment Sleeper to Virginia Hot Springs Tuesdays and Saturdays. Dining Car Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

Reservation and tickets at Chesapeake and Ohio office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue; 609 Fourteenth street, near F. and at the station. Telephone call, Main 1441, for Pennsylvania Railroad Cah service.

H. W. FULLER,
Telephone Main 1066. General Passenger Agent,

BALTIMORE & OHIO

N. & W. Ry.
Annapolis, †7:15, †8:35 a.m., †12:15, †5:30 p.m.
Sundays, 8:30 a.m., 4:35 p.m.
Baltimore, week days, x2:35, 5:00, 6:30, x7:05, x7:15, x8:30, 8:35, x9:30, x10:00 a.m., x12:10 m., x12:15, x1:10, x3:00, x4:00, x4:30, 4:35, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30, x1:35 p.m. Sundays, x2:35, x7:05, x7:15, 8:30, x9:00 a.m., x12:10, x1:10, 1:15, x3:00, x3:30, 4:35, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30, x1:35 p.m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE. All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, *2:35, *7:05 (Diner), †8:30 (Buffet), *9:00 (Diner), †10:00 (Diner) a.m., *12:10 (Diner), †1:10 (Diner), *3:00, "Royal Limited" (Diner), †4:00 (Buffet), *5:05 (Diner), *8:00 and *11:30 p.m. (Sleeping car open at 10:00 o'clock.)

Parlor cars on all day trains

Parlor cars on all day trains. Atlantic City, †10:00 a.m., †12:10 noon and †1:10 and †3:00 p.m. *Daily. †Except Sunday. **Sunday only.

xExpress trains. Baggare called for and checked on orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania svenue northwest, New York avenue and 15th street, and at depot. Telephone ticket offices for B. and G. Electric Au-tomobile Cabs. D. B. MARTIN, Mgr. Pass. Traffic.

ARLINGTON—MYER—FALLS CHURCH,
STATION, AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.
To Falls Church — x6:15, x6:50, x7:20, x8:30,
x9:30, 10:30, x11:30, 12:30, x1:30, 2:30, x3:30, 4,
x4:30, 5, x5:30, 6, x6:30, 7, x8, x9:30, x11, x2:
Sat. and Sunday night, hourly after 8 P.M. Hourly
to West End on Sunday.
To Myer and Arl.—†6:15, †7, †7:50, †8:45, 9:15,
†9:45.....†7:45 P.M., †8:45, †9:45, †10:45, †11:50,
†To Nauck. Coach across bridge, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Schedule corrected to June 1, 1901.

Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station.
S:01 a.m. Daily. Local for Harrisonburg, Warrenton, Chariotte and way stations.
11:15 a.m. Daily. U. S. Fast Mall. Sleeping cars to New Orleans, Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville, uniting at Salisbury with sleeper for Asheville, Chattanooga and Memphis, and at Danville with sleeper for Birminghum and at Charlotte with sleeper for Angusta. Solid train Washington to New Orleans. Dining car service.
11:37 a.m. Daily. Local for Warrenton and Charlottesville. ington to New Orleans. Dining car service, 11:37 a.m. Daily, Local for Warrenton and Charlottesville, 4:01 p.m. Week Days, Local for Front Royal,

Strasburg and Harrisonburg. 4:30 p.m. Da·ly. Local for Warrenton and Char-

lottesville.
9:50 p.m. Daily. Washington and Chattanooga
Limited (via Lynchburg). Sleeping cars to Ronnoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and New
Orleans, Through coach to Memphis. Dining car

orleans. Through coach to Memphis. Dining car service.

2:55 p.m. Daily. N. Y. and Fla. Express. Sleeping cars to Augusta, with connections for Alken and Charleston, and to Savannah, Jacksonville and Port Tampa Through coach to Jacksonville, uniting at Danville with Pullman sleepers from Richmond and Norfolk for Charlotte. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Pining car service.

10:45 p.m. Daily. Washington and Southwestern Limited—the only exclusively Pullman train between Washington and the South. Sleeping cars to Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville, and to Atlanta, Macon, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans. Club car Washington to Atlanta. Dining car service.

TRAINS ON BILUEMONT BRANCH.

Leave Washington S:10 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 4:35

Leave Washington 8:10 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 4:35 p.m. and 4:49 p.m., week days, and 9:01 a.m. and 6:25 p.m., Sundays only, for Bluemont, and 6:25 p.m., week days, for Leesburg.

Returning, arrive Washington 8:24 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., daily, and 8:34 a.m. and 2:45 p.m., week days, from Bluemont, and 6:57 a.m., week days, from Leesburg. from Leesburg.

Through trains from the South arrive Washington Through trains from the South arrive Washington 6:42 a.m., 6:52 a.m., 7:35 a.m., daily, 2:15 p.m. and 9:00 p.m., daily, From Harrisonburg, 11:37 a.m., week days, and 9:40 p.m., daily. From Charlottesville, 8:28 a.m. and 9:40 p.m., daily. From Tickets, sleeping car reservations and other information furnished and baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co., on orders left at Ticket Offices, 705 15th st. n.w.; 511 Pa. ave. n.w. and at Penna.

Station.

'Phone 1441 for P. R. R. Cab Service.

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FRANK S. GANNON, Sd V. P. and Gen. Mgr.
S. H. HARDWICK, General Pass'r Agent.
L. S. BROWN, General Agent.

Seaboard Air Line Railway CAPITAL CITY ROUTE.

LEAVE WASHINGTON, P. R. R. STATION:
1:01 A.M., FLA. AND ATLANTA FAST DAILY
MAIL—Through Pullman Sleeper to Jacksonville,
connecting at Hamlet with Pullman Sleeper to

connecting at Hamlet with Pullman Sleeper to Atlanta.

3:55 P.M., FLA, A.-D METROPOLITAN DAILY LIMITED—Through Pullman Sleepers to Tumpa and Atlanta. These trains offer excellent sched-ules to Petersburg, Raleigh, Southern Pines (Pinehurst) Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Jack-sonville and all Florida points; Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta, New Orleans Chattanooga, Nashville, all points west and southwest. all points west and southwest.
4:30 A.M. DAILY, LOCAL—To Petersburg, Raleigh, Southern Pines (Pinehurst), Hamlet and intermediate points.
Office: 1434 N. Y. ave. and Penna. ticket offices, R. E. L. BUNCH, W. H. DOLL,

He—"I know I'm late, but I couple of it. You see, I was detained a couple of hours by an old friend who had just got hours by an efter a long absence. I had He-"I know I'm late, but I couldn't help back to town after a long absence. I had to tell him all I knew."

She (snappishly)—"I don't see why that should have kept you so long."—Tit Bits

Malaria Makes You Weak.